

OUTLAWING STRIBS.

It is sometimes very amusing, the German townships, to read or listen to the ingenious arguments used against the encouragement of the rapid and indefinite expansion of the outlying suburbs and environs of Philadelphia, by persons residing in or interested in property in the central wards of the old City, who seem to fancy that if they can restrict this enlargement of the City its growth will perhaps be concentrated more directly for the benefit of their own property. There are even others also who are opposed to the growth of West-Philadelphia, lest perchance it should prevent the increase of Camden; while on the other hand there are just as many smart fellows who imagine that they can help West-Philadelphia by balking Camden or antagonizing Manayunk or Germantown, and so it goes through the whole range of local interests. This was the sort of spirit that prevented, for about half a century, the consolidation of all parts of Philadelphia in one mighty City. This spirit has ever since been quietly waiting for the prosperity of the outlying suburbs to transform the central wards into business districts instead of going to work to do it themselves. Had not this miserable petty spirit so uniformly and so continuously sought to restrict the growth of outlying suburbs both West-Philadelphia and Camden would long since have been relatively as important to Philadelphia as Brooklyn and Jersey City are to New York. Nay, we go further than this and say emphatically that the true policy of Philadelphia ought long since to have stimulated on a great scale the increase of manufactures and commerce at such places as Chester, Wilmington, Newcastle, Bristol and Burlington, in order thereby to enhance the growth of metropolitan trade and interest, generally in Philadelphia City proper. Had this been done twenty years ago the metropolis would by this time have been solidly built up all the way to Germantown, Haddington League-Island and Frankford.

THE GUITEAU CASE.

In the Guitreau case yesterday the cross-examination of Dr. A. E. Macdonald, of New York, was concluded, and Dr. Randolph Barksdale, of Virginia, and Dr. John H. Calender, of Tennessee were called to the witness stand. Both of these physicians expressed the belief that Guitreau is sane now, and was sane on July 2. After the usual recess, Guitreau, who had been comparatively quiet, became insulting to Judge Porter, and precipitated a demand that the criminal should be remanded to the dock. The District Attorney stated that he wanted no more special guards about the assassin, and that he wanted the Marshal to take him to the dock. Mr. Scoville accused the District Attorney of giving notice that the prisoner was to be placed where he could be shot, and of virtually inviting assassins to shoot him. Judge Porter characterized Mr. Scoville's words as a vile imputation on the District Attorney. Justice Cox finally ordered the assassin to be placed in the dock, and the order was obeyed.

COLONEL ROCKWELL.

Colonel Rockwell has an article on General Garfield in the January Century which abounds in reminiscences. Following is one of them, showing the general's distaste for the position of ex-President: With two or three friends, I accompanied him to Mr. Chittenden's reception on the evening after his arrival. The conversation naturally drifted to the personal relations of General Garfield to the Presidency; his bearing upon his future, and the bright promises for the public good that would come from his administration. The glories of the present were brilliant and attractive enough; but to him the future brought a sobering, saddening prospect. "Four years hence," said he, "I shall leave the Presidency still a young man, with no future before me; to become a political reminiscence—a squeezed lemon, to be thrown away."

THE TRIAL OF GUITEAU.

A short time ago there was advertised a stereoscopic lecture on "America" to be given in one of the cheap and dirty theatres in Whitechapel, London. A penny gave us a correspondent of the New York Evening Post admission to a rough building with rougher seats, where a thousand or more from the humble classes had gathered. The lecturer in a darkened room took his audience with him on a trip from New York up the Hudson, thence across to Niagara Falls, and then to Washington, illustrating each point of interest with views on the canvas. Suddenly, while describing the Capitol at Washington, he flashed upon the screen a picture of the statue of Abraham Lincoln. There was a momentary hush, then the first applause of the evening came forth like a burst of thunder. A more impressive scene followed when, without a word of announcement, the face of Garfield appeared on the screen. The crowd knew it instantly. They rose to their feet and gave it roar after roar of welcome, until succeeding outburst, so that after several minutes the lecturer could scarcely proceed. The scene was one to be recalled for a lifetime—the dusky room, the swaying audience, the swelling plaudits, and this gathering from the very sink of London paying its tribute to our two Martyrs.

THE TRIAL OF GUITEAU.

An improved method of stopping engines has been devised by Mr. James Tate. The main object of the device is to enable any child or unskilled person in any part of a mill to stop the engine in case of an accident. The action is exceedingly simple. By touching a spring similar to the spring of an electric bell, an electric bell is set in motion, and the ball drops and shuts one of the valves, which prevents the steam from escaping, and the engine is brought to a stand still.

THE TRIAL OF GUITEAU.

In subscribing for a weekly newspaper—outside of your home paper which you must have—it is well to consider the advantage of taking a paper like the Philadelphia Weekly Press, which not only furnishes the choice of the general news and reading, but also the fullest Harrisburg and general Pennsylvania news.

THE BALLOON ROUTE TO THE POLE.

John P. Cheyne, commander R. N., F. R. G. S., writes to the New York Times of the proposed movement for a balloon Arctic expedition as follows: I declare, sir, fearlessly and emphatically, that the pole can be reached by the air-path in balloons. This notion appears to be but a transportation of the dangers and hardships common to sledges and ships to dangers of a less degree without the hardships. It has been too well and too often proved that ships can be crushed in the ice and that sledge parties can only advance at the rate of a mile per day over the very rough ice, whereas balloons are not liable to ice-crushing, and an easy advance to the pole can be made at the rate of thirty miles an hour without hardship or suffering, and as to temperature, work can be carried on in the balloon-cars with our coats off to keep us cool. This is no exaggeration. I speak from experience. I will not trespass upon your space by going into balloon details. Suffice it to say that the plan has been thoroughly investigated by many scientific men in America and England, naval and military officers, hard-headed and practical whaling captains—all of whom have not only indorsed the project, but placed their names on Arctic committees to carry out the organization of the enterprise. I have just received a letter from E. L. Garrod, secretary of the Arctic council in London, informing me that an immediate movement in the United States will bring about corresponding action and the collection of further subscriptions in London. On communicating this fact to Mr. Henry Walton Grinnell, whose father so generously sent out two expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin—this gentleman, himself a noted traveler within the Arctic circle, energetically responded to the situation, and volunteered to become secretary to a proposed Arctic committee, to be as speedily as possible formed in New York for the purpose of collecting the sum of \$40,000 as the American quota toward the cost of this Anglo-American expedition. The other \$40,000 will be raised in England, the total cost being \$80,000, of which the balloons will cost \$20,000. Upon the invitation of Sir John Macdonald and Sir Leonard Tilley, I start tomorrow for Canada, going to Ottawa and other cities, to gain co-operation of the Canadian people. I expect to be back in New York about January 20. During my absence Mr. Grinnell has kindly undertaken to watch the interest of organization in New York; and I will, as having lived twelve years on the soil of America, appeal to enterprising and wealthy citizens of New York and other places in the United States to support Mr. Grinnell, Lieut. Schwatka, United States army, and myself in a speedy gathering in of the funds necessary for the equipment of the expedition. The funds will not be in any way under my control, but will be at the disposal of the New York Arctic committee, being properly banked in the name of a treasurer to be designated by the committee. I ask that no time may be lost in this work, so that the Grinnell—the name destined upon for our vessel—may sail from the harbor of New York for Smith's sound by next June.

THE TRIAL OF GUITEAU.

A Texas farmer has found the road to fortune through shooting a few opossums four years ago, which he did both for sport and profit. Being laughed at by his friends, he boldly declared his intention to make that opossum hunt net him \$10,000 in less than ten years. Now for the result. The meat and pelts of that hunt were sold, and when brought together aggregated \$65. This amount was invested in twelve calves, which at the end of two years were sold and reinvested in 100 calves, which now at the end of four years from the first investment, are held at \$40 each, making a net value of \$4,000. To Farmer Rogers will shortly belong the last and the loudest laugh if he keeps on as he has begun.

THE TRIAL OF GUITEAU.

By no means should this story of Mr. Creyke, an English member of Parliament, encourage lack of caution in similar cases. Mr. Creyke received from America a suspicious looking package. It contained a small tin case, with a screw cap, and on the cap were the words: "Unsuspected to open." The gentleman was timid, and had the package carefully buried in his garden, meanwhile giving information to the authorities. The authorities, however, positively declined to obey the instructions, "Unsuspected to open." At length a valiant officer was found, who said he would ascertain the contents or perish in the attempt. He fixed the can in a lathe, and having fastened a small vise to the cap, connected it with the spindle. Then he retired, turned on the machinery and flew for dear life. There was no explosion, and the terrible stuff proved to be guano.

THE TRIAL OF GUITEAU.

The Schwenkville Item says there lives a young lady 22 years of age, near Coopersburg, Lehigh county, who had never been more than a mile from home until last summer, when she ventured 21 miles away. Previous to her twenty-second year she had been to a church but once, and that was when her mother was buried, some years ago. She never attended school a single hour, never was in a store, never saw a railroad, and a great many other things she never saw nor heard of, although being raised in a rather intelligent community. The young lady is now a church member, but she is not required to read nor write.

THE TRIAL OF GUITEAU.

The Philadelphia Press publishes, in connection with its weekly edition, a new county, township and railroad map of Pennsylvania, which is one of the best and most accurate ever gotten up, and is corrected to the latest surveys. It is 381 by 231 inches, is handsomely mounted, and can be had, together with the Weekly Press, for one year, for \$1.50, the price of the map alone. These maps can be found in any post office in Pennsylvania. Ask your postmaster to show you a copy of the paper and map.

ENGLISH RAILWAY TRAVELLING.

An American, who claims considerable experience in the travel of his own country, as well as that of England, writes to the London Daily News a communication contrasting the features of the two systems in very plain terms. Speaking of the ill-ventilated English railway carriages, he says: In the summer, when the windows can be lowered, a journey of a short distance is tolerable if you have company, but in fall and winter the carriages are chill and damp. Passengers are compelled to travel with two or three bales, more or less, of rugs, shawls and coats, and to content with a tin can of hot water for heating the feet—a primitive arrangement that might be accepted for a ride in an open wagon, but is a most dismal failure as a heating apparatus for a first-class railway carriage. At night the compartments are so dimly lighted as to throw the traveller into a profound state of melancholy. If the railway companies intend a journey to be a period of probation for passengers before entering into the haven of a well-lighted, cheerful home, their scheme is a gigantic success. Otherwise, not. Permit me to say, in righteous indignation, that some of the third-class carriages I have seen are a disgrace, and should not be tolerated. The average cost of travel in America is one and a half to two cents per mile—a rate that but slightly exceeds your own. But the corporations there—even the monopolies—would not dare to foist such wretched rolling stock on the public as is used on some of the London trunk lines. Even the ornamentation of first-class carriages is of the plainest description, while their ceilings are so low that a man wearing a high hat has to stoop in getting out of them. The only explanation for this condition of affairs is that a person can get used to anything, and until recently the English public imagined that nothing more luxurious than their first-class carriages could possibly be devised. Any one who has travelled in a lofty, spacious Pullman, with its mahogany facings, mirrors, rich curtains, soft carpets, easy chairs, and all conveniences, cannot fail to enjoy the change. A party of four or eight desiring seclusion may take a state room. Those men, and the "shy and sensitive minority" who object to the publicity of the long cars, might veil their delicate, ravishing features from the gaze of the ignoble vulgar. But, Mr. Editor, what is it that makes the average passenger look so sad? Why is he shrouded in impenetrable gloom? I know that a journey in one of your compartment carriages is an unspoken solemn thing; but it need not sour the linaments of every countenance. I recently travelled from London to Folkestone in a tidal train at the "matchless speed" of thirty-five miles an hour, and was unfortunate enough to get into a crowded smoking compartment. The spectacle was unique. Of the ten men occupying it only two enjoyed the blessed privilege of an introduction, consequently conversation, which was confined strictly to them, may be said to have lagged somewhat. As Willis said in his English notes, "Every man looked as disagreeable as possible, as though he was afraid I was going to do the beastly thing of speaking to him." Now, Mr. Editor, this barbarous custom has its source in pure selfishness and strained etiquette. It is entirely unnatural to face a man for two or three hours (separated by a distance of only two feet) in absolute silence while your eyes wear a dull, lustreless stare, as though his countenance were a transparent vase. Half the pleasure in American travelling is the instinctive sympathy between fellow-travellers. If effeminate youth is frightened at the idea of a talkative passenger and does not know how to get rid of him, he had better travel with a guardian. To conclude, a traveller who is inclined to be sociable and courteous makes many pleasant acquaintances in a train, collects many scraps of information, and gains a knowledge of character that is often pleasing and instructive.

THE TRIAL OF GUITEAU.

In the Popular Science Monthly for January Mr. Youmans takes occasion to defend the publication against charges recently made of publishing "everything of interest written by pronounced atheists," or of a "pronounced atheistical tendency." The publishers, Messrs. Appleton & Co., having withdrawn their name from the North American Review on account of its articles against Christianity, were arraigned for inconsistency in continuing to publish the Monthly, which, in the name of science, persistently committed the same offence. The editor denies the impeachment in the form presented, but confesses to and defends the publication of many articles by Herbert Spencer, Huxley, and possibly others, which conflict with opinions strongly held by champions of revealed religion. Mr. Youmans draws the line here:—

THE TRIAL OF GUITEAU.

Between him who believes that our religion is a great and sacred reality and him who denounces it root and branch as a delusion originating in fraud and knavery there can be no common ground. These are not the "same opinions," but diametrically opposite opinions. A criticism of religious errors, however trenchant it may be, if it gives the subject sincere and respectful consideration, is as different as any two things can be from a spiteful, ruthless, and exasperating assault upon the religious sentiment of the community. And when these opinions are published for no other reason than to startle and shock the public by their audacity, and for no other than a sordid purpose, the case is still further aggravated.

THE TRIAL OF GUITEAU.

The twenty others titles of this number include a wide range of subjects, but none of the kind arraigned by a portion of the religious press of the country.

THE TRIAL OF GUITEAU.

Postal arrangements in Mexico need revision. Mexico is a member of the postal union and can send letters to any part of the world for five cents, yet she charges her own citizens twenty-five cents postage and denies them the sweet privilege of licking their own stamps. One cannot even buy a stamp there unless personally known to the postmaster, and a postage stamp bought in one town is not good in a town ten miles away.

THE TRIAL OF GUITEAU.

The January number of Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly is one of remarkable excellence and abounds with literary and artistic brilliancy. Prominent among the latter is the colored frontispiece, "The Finishing Touch," by Meyer von Bremen. Douglas Campbell contributes a highly interesting article, "The Past, Present and Future of New York's Water Supply," which is profusely illustrated. Distinguished Invalids," "In the land of the Pyrenees," "Clatsworth," by N. Robinson, "Hearing," by T. Jeffrey Parker, are a few of the finely illustrated, noteworthy articles. Gerald Carlton's serial, "The Empress of the Air," is continued, and among the admirable short stories are "The 9:30 Up," "La Femme," "Astronaut and Woman," "Sister Marguerite," "The Saint's Christmas Gifts," and "The Murder in the Rue St. Denis," both by Helen W. Pierson, etc., etc. There are several poems of merit, an unpublished one by Sir Walter Scott is invested with peculiar interest. There are also descriptive and personal sketches, paragraphs on a variety of subjects—entertaining, interesting and affording valuable information. The number contains 128 quarto pages and about 100 illustrations, and is offered at the low price of 25 cents. The annual subscription is \$5, sent post free. Address, Frank Leslie, Publisher, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York.

THE TRIAL OF GUITEAU.

(Chicago Inter-Ocean.)

PERALS OF THE DEEP.

The world-renowned swimmer, Capt. Paul Boyton, in an interview with a newspaper correspondent at the seashore, related the following incidents in his experience:—

THE TRIAL OF GUITEAU.

Reporter—"Captain Boyton, you must have seen a large part of the world?"

Capt. Boyton—"Yes sir, by the aid of my Rubber Life Saving Dress, I have travelled over 10,000 miles on the rivers of America and Europe; have also been presented to the crowned heads of England, France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Italy, Holland, Spain and Portugal, and have in my possession forty-two medals and decorations; I have three times been elected honorary member of committees, clubs, orders and societies."

THE TRIAL OF GUITEAU.

Reporter—"Were your various trips accompanied by much danger?"

Capt. Boyton—"That depends upon what you may call danger. During my trip down the river Tagus in Spain, I had to 'shoot' one hundred and two waterfalls, the highest being about eighty-five feet, and impenetrable rapids. Crossing the Straits of Messina, I had three ribs broken in a fight with sharks; and coming down the Somme, a river in France, I received a charge of shot from an excited and startled huntsman. Although all this was not very pleasant, and might be termed dangerous, I fear nothing more on my trip than intense cold; for, as long as my limbs are free and easy, and not cramped or benumbed, I am all right. Of late I carry a stock of St. Jacobs Oil in my little boat—the Captain calls it 'Baby Mine,' and has stored therein signal rockets, thermometer, compass, provisions, etc.—Before starting I rub myself thoroughly with the article, and its action on the muscles is wonderful. From constant exposure I am somewhat subject to rheumatic pains, and nothing would ever benefit me, until I got hold of this Great German Remedy. Why, on my travels I have met people who had been suffering with Rheumatism for years; by my advice they tried the Oil, and it cured them. I would sooner do without food for days than be without this remedy for one hour. In fact I would not attempt a trip without it."

THE TRIAL OF GUITEAU.

The Captain became very enthusiastic on the subject of St. Jacobs Oil, and we left him citing instances of the curative qualities of the Great German Remedy to a party around him.

THE TRIAL OF GUITEAU.

Canary birds and monkeys for Christmas gifts were an extraordinary demand in New York last week. The sale of the former was almost equal to that of all the rest of the year, and the supply of the latter gave out early at prices ranging from \$5 to \$25.

THE TRIAL OF GUITEAU.

Western quotations are sometimes curious. In Montana corn is forty cents a bushel, eggs ten cents apiece, and the hired girl demands ten dollars a week with all the Eastern privileges.

THE TRIAL OF GUITEAU.

A number of Mormons, who claim that Brigham Young introduced the doctrine of polygamy and blood atonement contrary to the original belief, have organized a new church in Salt Lake City. They renounce polygamy, and refuse to pay any more tithes.

THE TRIAL OF GUITEAU.

Annie Thompson, formerly a wealthy resident of Montclair, N. J., was committed to the Jersey City Asylum on Wednesday of last week, being found insane at the depot upon the arrival of the cars from Easton, Pa.

THE TRIAL OF GUITEAU.

Supporting in Needless.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., June 21, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & Co., Sirs:—I find that palpitation of the heart, shortness of breath, dyspepsia and pains in the kidneys yield easily and gracefully to your Safe Kidneys and Liver Cure.

ROBERT H. THURSTON.

—John Spellman, the alleged murderer of Clugston, has been discharged.

THE TRIAL OF GUITEAU.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the proper remedy to take in the spring of the year to purify the blood, invigorate the system, excite the liver to action, and regulate the bowels, and of the whole physical mechanism, which often becomes impaired during the winter, by lack of open air exercise, and the want of sufficient care in the matter of diet.

THE TRIAL OF GUITEAU.

The largest assortment of tooth and nail brushes at Dr. Purcell's Drug Store.

THE TRIAL OF GUITEAU.

Everybody says so. Martz, corner Bond and Washington streets has the largest fund in Bristol.

THE TRIAL OF GUITEAU.

A BENEFICIAL ACTION.—The worn look and miserable feelings of those closely confined in mills, or at desks or work-benches, are relieved by weak Stomach, Kidneys or Bowels, and the necessity for some mild tonic to build them up. No one need suffer thus who will use Parker's Ginger Tonic; for without intoxicating it has such a beneficial action on these sluggish organs and so cleanses the poisonous matters from the system, that rosy cheeks and good health and spirits are soon brought back again.—Express. See adv.

THE TRIAL OF GUITEAU.

On Thru Days' Travel.—We

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE INDEPENDENT.

"The foremost religious newspaper of
Scotland."—*Rev. J. G. Macdonald.*

Published in 1848 as an advocate of
the rights of religious dissent, the pa-
per at once became a recognized po-
wer in the country. Its influence has ever since
continually growing. As it has fought against slavery
and for the poor, it has been the champion of
morality, for a full-Sovereign Reform, and for parity in
politics, and general brightness in all things. It
employs the best editorial talent and speaks fearlessly
for the rights of the oppressed, and for the poor
and for editorial writers more than double the
amount paid by any other weekly news- paper.

It publishes more religious discussion than the re-
ligious press of any other country. It is the most
popular monthly, and gives more information than
any annual encyclopedia. The long cable ties re-
ports published from the great Methodist Con-
ventions in London are a constant feature. The
PULPIT is constantly strong. A list of the most
important religious and philosophical writers, past
and living writers in the country is the first in the
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with the clearest and most artistic things at a
price to make room for something else.
Drop in to ask the prices and see the goods.
J. H. POSTWICK

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action and Permanent in result. When at the
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days, but when chronic, it cures in a
few weeks, but never returns,
that makes cure from the now.

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is sold and prepared, at all drug stores.
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